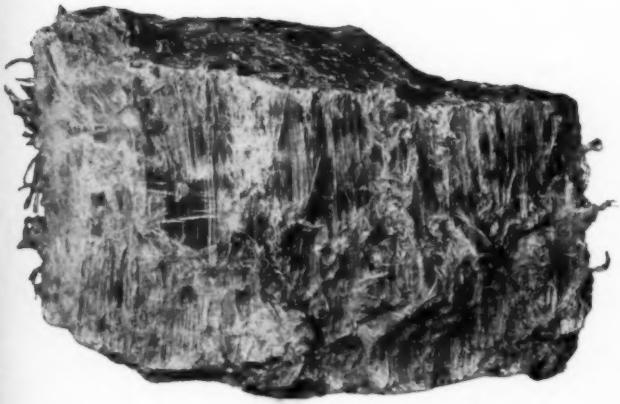
ASBESTOS



MARCH - - 1944

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A COG IN THE WHEEL

Those of us on the home front cannot help but wonder whether we are doing our full share toward winning the war. Many of us would like to do more but time and energy may not permit. The best we can do is to do our best in the place where we are. It may not be an exciting place, or a prominent one; it may even seem very unimportant beside those of commanding armies, piloting bombers, determining the policies of the nation, the movements of the armed forces. We may be only one of the small cogs in the wheel of war production, or perhaps not in the war production wheel at all.

For every man in the actual fighting lines there are hundreds doing routine jobs, even in the army and navy. And hundreds more not even remotely connected with the actual fighting.

This editorial is penned for those especially.

No matter how routine the job, no matter how far from the fighting lines it is found, the main thing is not the job itself but the manner in which it is done. Be not content with anything but the best, no matter how humble the job itself.

Even tho only a cog in the wheel, be a perfect cog; otherwise the whole mechanism will be wrecked.

It happened once that a small cotter pin worked out of a part of the automobile we were driving. The engine of the car, and all the other parts including the tires, were in perfect condition; there was even sufficient gasoline in the tank, but the lack of the small cotter pin stopped the car from functioning.

One of our boys in the service was sent overseas and worked as waiter in an officers' headquarters. Nothing was the matter with his performance but he bemoaned the fact that he might go thru the whole war as simply a waiter. Yet his job was important to the camp, to the war, to victory. *Someone* had to serve the meals to the officers who were concerned with the planning of campaigns, warfield strategy, coordination of action and the many other factors necessary to the winning of the war.

So those of us who are seemingly sitting on the side lines must be satisfied with doing our very best in the

place we are in, regardless of how unimportant that place may seem to be.

THE CHEMICAL DIGEST

The spring issue of The Chemical Digest is here. Altho only a four page folder, published but twice a year, it contains so much useful information that we always read it from cover to cover.

Especially interesting is the section "Paragrafacts" which in this spring issue gives in 19 brief paragraphs facts concerning new developments in many fields. One of the short editorials is quoted below.

If you wish to receive The Chemical Digest regularly ask Foster D. Snell, Inc., (chemical engineers, and the publishers) 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, 1, N. Y., to send you their spring issue and place your name on their mailing list. Tell them you read about it in "ASBESTOS".

PLAN TODAY

Too often we forget that the future instead of being something remote, actually begins now. Tomorrow is clearly and definitely the early part of that future and will be here before we know it. So will that post-war about which so much talk of planning centers today. But talk of planning is no substitute for planning itself. If we let talk take the place of planning, the post-war future will find us as woefully unprepared to meet its problems as we were in 1918. Chaos and confusion followed that sudden stopping of war and found us planless. Today is the day to insure against a repetition.—*The Chemical Digest.*

. . . —

Can anyone tell us the present address of Dr. E. Bindschedler? One of our readers would like to contact him. Dr. Bindschedler was interested in a Sewage Treatment Process (see April 1941 "ASBESTOS", page 22).

BRITISH FUEL SAVING DRIVE

By Ernest A. Dench

Efficient insulation is the greatest aid to heat utilization economy.

In the middle of 1942, the British Ministry of Fuel and Power started to hammer home the above fact in its educational efforts. Here is, in part, the Ministry's practical line of reasoning:

"It is remarkable that the financial benefits which would accrue to industry by the elimination of preventable heat loss thru effective insulation have not received greater recognition . . . Effective insulation is, or should be, common to all industries using heat in its many and diverse applications . . . Effective insulation uses materials which are available and can generally be easily and quickly applied without interruption to operation or to process routine . . . ."

Being a wartime branch of the British Government, the Ministry of Fuel and Power has, naturally, strived to be impartial in its recommendations of insulating materials. It has, for the helpful benefit of industrial and commercial fuel consumers, listed the various products available. The Ministry has even gone farther than that, in describing the outstanding features of each product in a factual way; it has this to say of asbestos:

"Asbestos is also a commonly used lagging material. There are many different types of asbestos used for lagging purposes, and consequently the range of temperature varies widely, according to the particular type used. The cheaper types of asbestos usually have a higher thermal conductivity than either slag wool or magnesia and many of them are liable to absorb water. Furthermore, there are certain types of asbestos which can only be used for lagging at relatively low temperatures (of the order of 150 to 250°C.) There are, however, better grades of asbestos which are, of course, more expensive, but which can be used for higher temperatures (up to 600°C). Asbestos lagging is usually manufactured in the form of rigid semi-circular sections, especially molded to fit the

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Careycel—For temperatures up to 300° F.

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Cut-out view of CAREYDUCT—assembled sections showing staggered joint construction and taped outer jacket. Smooth appearance.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY • Lockland Cincinnati Ohio

pipe, and they can be secured with metal bands."[1]

On the subject of magnesia, the Ministry makes the following analysis:

"The cost of magnesia lagging is approximately the same as that of slag wool (which is comparatively cheap), but the installation is probably easier in the case of large vessels and somewhat more difficult in the case of small pipes. It is more rigid than slag wool, but should not be used on surfaces whose temperature is greater than 300°C. This disadvantage can be overcome by interposing a thin layer of special cement between the magnesia and the hot surface. Details of suitable heat resistant cements for this purpose can be obtained from the makers of the magnesia type of lagging. Magnesia lagging is obtained in the form of slabs, which are laid along the pipe and secured temporarily with strands of wire. A hard setting cement-like compound is then applied to the outside, in order to secure the slabs permanently, and at the same time it fills the gaps between adjacent slabs."[1]

In its fuel utilization efficiency campaign, the Ministry has missed few, if any, potential or actual sources of waste. They have received practical attention in proportion to their importance. *Insulation neglect or ineffectiveness tops the list.*

Trade associations and other non-governmental agencies with research facilities, particularly Britain's largest coal consumers—the utilities, railroads, iron and steel companies, etc.,—were encouraged to start fuel efficiency committees. They pool their knowledge. The Ministry has assisted by setting up some sixty regional centers, where fuel efficiency courses are periodically given under the direction of the Ministry's fuel technologists. Each industrial or commercial firm is encouraged to send a man or woman to be trained as a fuel watcher. There are now over twenty-thousand fuel watchers on the fulltime payrolls of British firms. They more than earn their salaries, for they contribute materially to the war effort. Many fuel watchers are not included in the above count, since in smaller establishments, fuel watching is a part-time

[1]Note that this paragraph is a quotation. Neither the author nor "ASBESTOS" assumes any responsibility for the statements made.

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In every important war industry and in the production of almost every vital unit of military or naval equipment one or more of Johns-Manville's 1200 products is being used. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week they are pouring forth from the J-M factories . . . helping to hasten the ultimate victory that will assure the continuation of the free way of life that has made America great.

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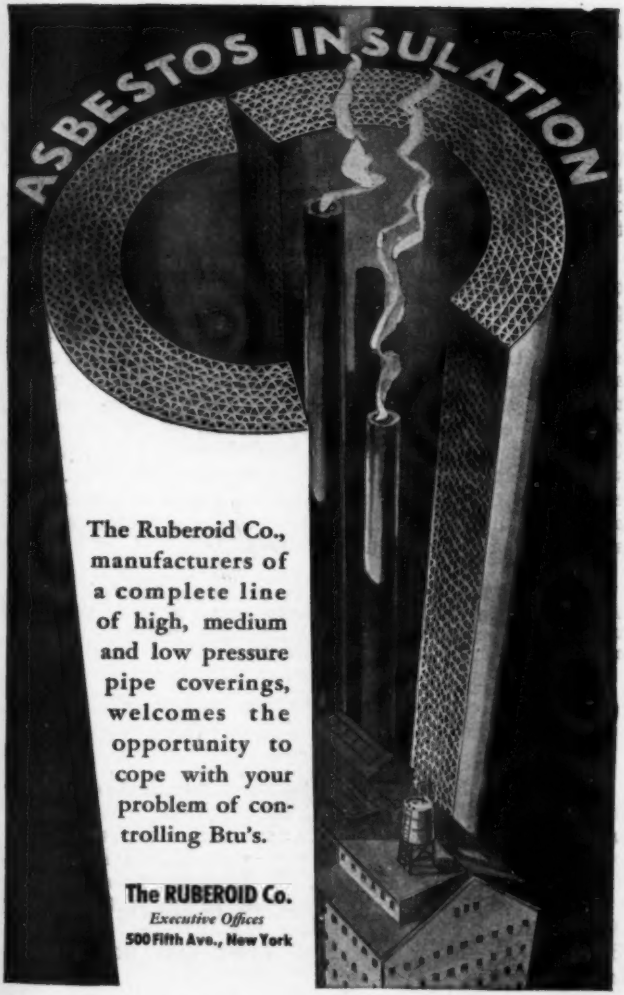
adjunct to a man's, or woman's, regular job.

Until many British firms had fuel watchers, there was no central authority to discover where heat, power and light was being wasted. Even if the latter was common knowledge to the firm's personnel, rarely was there any person vested with the necessary authority to put the proposed economies into effect. The usual buckpassing custom, common the world over, prevailed.

In a small organization the fuel watcher may be the foreman, manager, or the owner himself. In an organization of several departments, the engineer may assume charge of fuel watching, or it may be divided among the department foremen, or entrusted to the manager, electrician or chemist. In a large organization, the savings are usually sufficient to make the fuel watcher a fulltime employee.

Heat production in a large organization is usually the job of the engineer, who seldom interferes or has jurisdiction over the *utilization* of the heat he produces. He controls the heat from the instructions received from the heads of various departments. The fuel watcher, on the other hand, is a sort of liaison officer. He is here, there and everywhere, looking into all aspects of fuel, from the time its purchase is considered until the ashes are dumped into the yard. He is clothed with the necessary authority to make suggestions and decisions.

The fuel watcher, no matter how tactful or technically skilled, cannot perform his duties without a certain amount of friction. Especially is this the case at the beginning. Department heads may, with good cause, resent modifications or other production and maintenance changes. The fuel watcher's recommendations, whether right or wrong, should be given a fair trial. It is up to the management to decide, when the results are later disclosed, whether the fuel saving plan is beneficial to production at its present level. On the other hand, fuel is more precious than production today in some industries. If no more fuel beyond the official allotment can be obtained, production will suffer anyway. This is, obviously, no time for departmental executives to get on their high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Executive Offices
500 Fifth Ave., New York

horses, or to take the negative "plan won't work" attitude.

The fuel watcher circulates and executes all the official orders of the British Minister of Fuel and Power. While allowing the fuel watcher considerable initiative in handling these official orders, the Ministry advises him to look *continually* for fuel leaks in every conceivable place. Here's one of the specific reminders: "The efficient lagging of hot surfaces should receive urgent attention."

At the beginning fellow employees are likely to rate the fuel watcher as a sort of policeman, with all the unpleasantness the name implies. To overcome any non-cooperative attitude, a fuel efficiency bonus scheme helps a lot. Prizes of the British equivalent of five dollars each, are awarded the employees submitting the best suggestions. Suggestions are deposited in a box, the contents of which are examined monthly or oftener, by a Suggestions Committee. The fuel watcher is chairman of this. Every six months a checkup is made of the adopted ideas. The employees making the suggestions which have proven the most efficient in practice receive bonuses, which are in addition to the preliminary awards.

Editor's Note: This article is of special interest at this time because a similar "fuel watcher" plan is being instituted in the United States, upon which we hope to have full information, and report it in a later issue.

. . . —

A new Insulating Fireblok was announced by Johns-Manville on February 15th. This addition to its line of insulating refractory linings is similar in composition and properties to the four well-known types of J-M insulating fire brick, and is suitable for the same range of temperature conditions. The difference lies in the fact that one Fireblok will cover more surface than five full sized Fire Brick. Fireblok, like the Fire Brick, does not contain asbestos.

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SUPERSONIC VIBRATIONS

Their Effect on Asbestos

Inquiry was made some time ago of the Office of Research and Development, at Washington, D. C., as to whether any investigation had ever been made concerning the use of supersonic[1] vibrations for opening of asbestos crudes and fibres, the inquiry having been prompted by the known fact that considerable work had been done with supersonic vibrations in the processing of other materials, including ore dressing.

The Office of Production Research and Development, thru the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Division of the War Production Board, had tests conducted by The Armour Research Foundation[2] (Frank H. Trimble, Research Physicist) and while the result of the test was negative so far as the opening of asbestos was concerned, our readers will probably be interested in having the tests made a matter of record.

The tests and their results are described as follows:

"A sample of Canadian Asbestos designated as Johnson's No. 1 Crude, and a sample of Amosite designated as B1 (both obtained from the Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago) were submitted to the test.

"A small sample of the asbestos rock was placed in a beaker of water. The ¾ inch diameter nickel rod of a magnetostriction oscillator was vibrated with one end under the surface of the water in the beaker. The frequency of the sonic vibrations was 8,000 cycles per second. The amplitude of the rod was about 0.0002 cm in water and the samples were subjected to these vibrations for periods ranging up to 1-½ hours. In no case was there evidence of any loosening of the fibres except for a few milligrams of very finely divided asbestos which accumulated in the bottom of the beaker. The sample itself remained unchanged in appearance. No attempt was made to use our 16,000 cycle oscillator, since in our work on mica delamination, the energy density was so small that

[1]Sounds of higher frequency than those audible to the human ear.

[2]33rd, Federal & Dearborn Sts., Chicago, 16, Ill.

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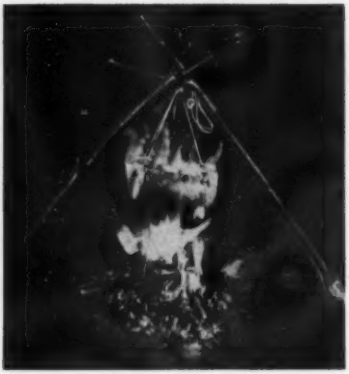
it was even less effective than the 8,000-cycle oscillator."

It therefore appears that asbestos crudes or fibres cannot be opened up by supersonic vibration.

"GYPSY POT" OF ASBESTOS CLOTH

Altho the picture may bring to mind dreams of mountain camping beside sunny streams to lovers of the great outdoors, we'll have to wait until after the war for one of these "collapsible containers" made of asbestos cloth impregnated with synthetic rubber.



This article was developed by the United States Rubber Company especially for use by the U. S. Army. It is carried by our airmen and by members of the medical corps for emergency use, to supply them with a cooking utensil and for sterilizing operating instruments.

After the war it will be available to campers, who will appreciate its light weight and the fact that it will take up very little space in the camp equipment.

• • • —

"Planning for Postwar Operations" a survey prepared for Metropolitan Group Policyholders, is available to those interested, by request on business letterhead to Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, 10, N. Y.

This report is concerned with practical methods of organizing and conducting postwar activities. The two fundamental objectives of the postwar plans of the companies included in the survey were found to be (a) to permit profitable operation of the business under postwar conditions and (b) to promote maximum employment.

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THE BUILDING INDUSTRY AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS

By Herbert Abraham

In preparation for the critical period of economic readjustment immediately after the war, it will be essential for the nation to concentrate on two major problems —providing employment, and stimulating the many normal channels of trade which have been virtually dormant during the war.

There are five major reasons why the building industry should be able to render exceptional service in resolving these two postwar problems.

The construction field, at all times one of the largest employers of labor, will require thousands of men to construct peace-time living quarters for the demobilized men, including the many new families among them, and for workers migrating from war industry centers to other localities. As a further means of reducing unemployment, the authorities will probably find it necessary to launch a sizeable program of slum clearance and construction projects.

In consequence of the wartime restrictions on new construction, the accumulated backlog in the residential field alone will be of unprecedented proportions, recent estimates indicating an urgent need for 1,000,000 or more dwelling units annually for several years to come.

A substantial volume of new farm construction will be necessary, since the United States will undoubtedly be called upon for some time to help supply food for the war-devastated regions abroad as well as for our people at home.

The manufacture of building materials will be stimulated by new products and cost-saving building methods developed as the result of wartime research.

Finally, ample supplies of essential building materials will be quickly available, since the problem of plant reconversion should prove only a minor one for most manufacturers of such products.

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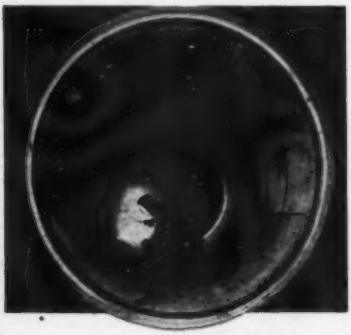
INSIDLINE--

Internally Insulated Pipe

Insulating a pipe *internally* is a somewhat new idea in the Insulation Industry. It was developed initially because in the vast program of synthetic rubber, 100-octane gasoline and munition plant construction, many of the processes involved petroleum gases, superheated steam and mixed vapors at temperatures ranging from 1000°F. to 1500°F., all of which had to be conducted under considerable pressure thru large pipes up to 8' in diameter, and this in face of the high cost and sharply limited availability of alloy.

A large engineering construction company began the development of internally insulated piping in 1939 and made an initial installation in 1940. From this beginning Baldwin Hill Company of Trenton, N. J., developed their "Insidline" construction, which consists of a layer of high temperature insulating material placed against the inner surface of the pressure piping. Carbon steel pipe is used and the insulating material, manufactured by Baldwin - Hill Company, is a felted block with a diatomaceous earth base reinforced with amosite asbestos fibres. The insulation is retained and protected by metal liners so arranged as to provide adequate expansion clearances with a minimum of heat flow thru the metal. The inner liner is not required to resist pressure and is therefore not made pressure tight. It is only slightly stressed by its own weight, the impact of high velocity gases and the negligible weight of insulating material. Composition and thickness of this internal insulation can be varied to meet conditions of temperature, corrosion, erosion and



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MARSHVILLE, N. C.

velocity encountered in various installations.

The primary objective of the internal insulation and lining is to hold the temperature of the pressure piping to 650°F. or below, where the phenomenon of "creep" does not occur and metals can be operated indefinitely at the usual stress allowances. Thus, the use of carbon steel piping normally specified for a given pressure is made possible for a wide range of internal temperatures. The secondary objective of the insulation is heat conservation, and this can be carried to any degree indicated by the economic or other considerations in a given process.

The use of Insidline simplifies the design of pressure piping with considerable reduction in number of expansion joints, bends and other provisions for pipe expansion. Resulting weights are reduced with saving in supports and other structural details.

Insidline applications have been made for flue gases, steam, petroleum gases, hydrogen and fluid catalysts for pressures up to 300 pounds and temperatures up to 1500°F. in various combinations. These conditions have necessitated installation of Insidline in pipe sizes from 2 inches up to 100 inches in diameter and ranging from a length of a few inches up to single lengths of 60 feet on the straight. Velocities up to 500 feet per second have been used thru Insidline.

The petroleum refining field has to date presented the bulk of combinations of high temperatures, pressure, and volume of fluids in the vapor phase to be conducted thru pipes. A steady increase in temperatures is anticipated in this field as well as others, and it is claimed that the application of Insidline will considerably lower the cost of piping required, even when alloy is again readily available. As the temperature rises beyond 1200°F. this advantage increases rapidly, and when a certain temperature range is reached, the alloy may be unacceptable from a long-term safety standpoint, no matter how lightly stressed.

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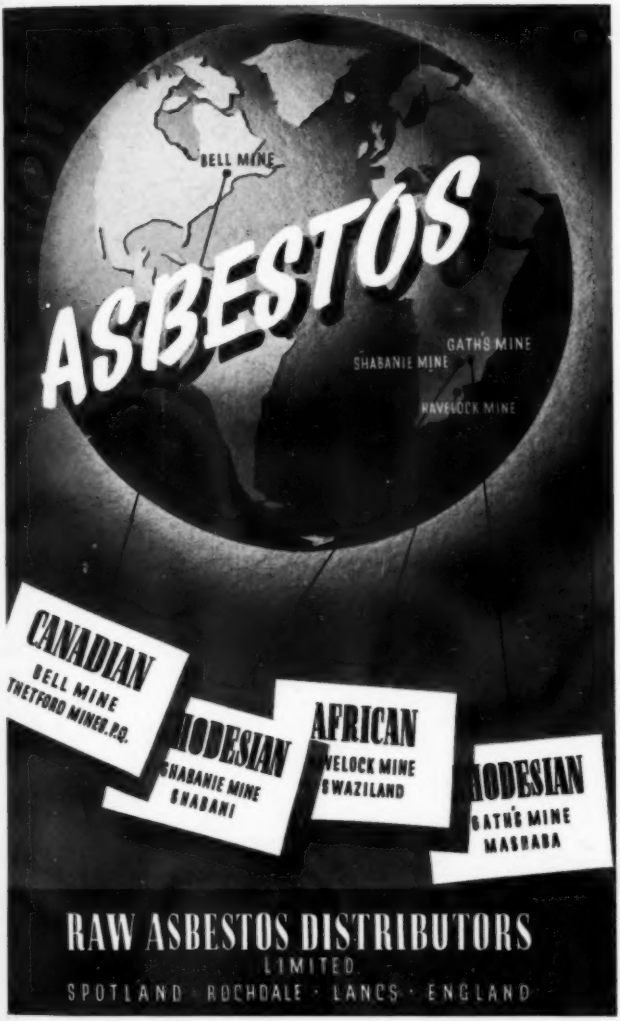
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* *Means Giddy-ap in Russian*

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quantities of this high quality mineral. And because of her industrial vision and action, Russia exports Asbestos to aid the United Nations toward Victory! The bitter wintry season still drops to fifty below . . . Yet, nothing stops Asbestos.

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AGENTS

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NEW YORK, N. Y.	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. 165 Clymer Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street

CANADA'S ASBESTOS GOODS

Statistics of Asbestos Manufactures in 1942

"The Asbestos Products Industry in Canada, 1942" just published by the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Canada, gives full statistics on the asbestos manufacturing industry in Canada for that year.

The total production of asbestos manufactures in Canada during 1942 was valued at $5,101,259, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1941 total of $4,359,217[1]. These figures were divided as follows:

	Unit	1941 Quantity	1941 Cost	1942 Quantity	1942 Cost
Asbestos brake linings —Moulded	ft.	4,690,883	$1,172,076	4,590,036	$1,551,105
Other	ft.	1,179,926	199,715	1,492,199	403,904
Asbestos boiler and pipe covering	ft.	4,122,646	611,431	4,446,893	532,574
Asbestos clutch facings	no.	716,978	199,846	628,649	203,071
Asbestos gaskets	lb.	55,638	31,618	66,213	38,318
Asbestos packings	lb.	519,533	244,870	559,828	241,929
All other products*	....	....	1,919,661	.....	2,130,358
			4,359,217		$5,101,259

* Includes products made by 1 or 2 firms, such as asbestos dryer felt, hydraulic brake hose, asbestos shingles, asbestos yarn, asbestos paper, asbestos cloth, etc.

The following table gives various statistics of interest:

	1941	1942
Number of plants	11	13
Capital employed	$3,459,185	$3,732,834
Average number of employes	772	870
Salaries and wages	959,268	1,167,961
Cost of fuel and electricity at works	169,358	179,253
Cost of materials at works	1,866,795	2,392,492
Gross selling value of products at works	4,359,217	5,101,259

Of the 13 factories engaged in the Industry in 1942, 6 were in Quebec, 1 in Nova Scotia and 6 in Ontario.

Other tables, divided by Provinces and concerning hours worked, salaries and wages, etc., are included in the report which may be obtained at the price of 25c from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

[1] The 1941 total was 70.5% higher than that for 1940.

PRODUCTION ASBESTOS BUILDING MATERIALS

Figures offering production of Asbestos Building Materials during 1942 and 1943 have been published by the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Division, under release date of February 23rd, 1944. Follow the totals for the year (the release gives the figures by quarters also):

		Year 1942	Year 1943
Asb.-Cement Shingles & Clapboard	sqs.	3,386,000	2,451,000
Asb.-Cement Corrugated Sheets	sqs.	550,000	380,000
Asb.-Cement Flat Sheets & Wallboard	sq. ft.	115,500,000	161,700,000
Hi-Temp. Ins. Pipe Covering	tons	34,800	33,800
Hi.Temp. Ins. Blocks	bd. ft.	56,600,000	49,400,000
Asbestos Paper Pipe Covg.	lin. ft.	37,500,000	34,100,000
Asbestos Paper Sheets & Block Insulation	bd. ft.	5,400,000	3,800,000
Asbestos Paper	tons	87,300	91,200
Asbestos Millboard	tons	17,400	22,000

The figures are based on monthly reports from all major producers and represent virtually the entire production of the specified products.

In line with its new policy of supplying industry with more information the Bureau plans to make similar data available regularly.

Those desiring copies of the release should write the Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25, D. C., for "Facts for Industry," Series 11-1-1, dated February 23rd.

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Thornwood, N. Y.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The market situation generally is little changed from a month ago. Adequate War Production is still the main effort altho the needs in certain lines have tapered off—and have increased in others.

Production of a few "small" things for civilians is being talked about but so far not much has actually been done. It is quite likely however, that civilians will receive supplies of some of the smaller things during the present year, the lack of which items have been so annoying. Larger and more complicated products will have to wait a while longer.

The manpower situation is no better and will undoubtedly get worse, because of the sweeping aside of deferments. The drafting of men who are at present deferred because of the need of their skill in the manufacturing of war products may be a good idea so far as the armed forces are concerned, but how is war production to be kept up to the necessary levels with many of the skilled men taken into the Service? Unless their particular skill is actually needed by the army or navy, for the repairing of automobiles, airplanes, tanks, radios, etc., it would seem to be poor economy.

Post-war planning, particularly in the laboratories, for post-war products and processes, methods and machinery, is necessary especially for solving the employment problems in the post-war era.

Another subject being much discussed at present is the education and training of soldiers and sailors released after victory, and the retraining of war workers. Two pamphlets have recently been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., — "Education and Training for Demobilized Service Personnel" and "Retraining War Workers for Peacetime Activities." If interested write the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for copies.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The main comments we receive from various readers are: "Situation unchanged from last month" and "There is likelihood of an increase in price on Canadian Asbestos during the present year, in view of increased costs."

We are also told that the spinning fibre situation is somewhat improved.

Consumption of raw asbestos in the United States of all grades is running at an all time high level.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Demand for textiles has not shown any tendency to decrease. There has been some adjustment on certain requirements but the overall tonnage needed monthly shows no signs of declining. Some additional capacity of the industry is reported.

On the other hand some manufacturers are experiencing a falling off in production because of the manpower problems, brought about principally by their inability to continue to get deferments for essential workers. By and large, however, the program for asbestos textiles is being met.

Brake Lining. At the present, because of the tremendous U. S. Army requirements, the entire industry is practically sold out for the year. The normal market is up to last year's level.

While the total January sales, including those for export, increased over those for last January, there was a slight decrease from those in December 1943. Sales for export, however, increased over both periods under review.

Paper. One of our correspondents tells us that demand for Asbestos Paper is likely to increase because special industrial uses for asbestos paper are developing. Also stocks are low and endeavors are being made to fill them. All meaning that the market in Asbestos Paper should be active for the next few months, perhaps carrying all the way thru 1944.

Millboard. While most of the defense projects requiring millboard are now completed, and therefore a decrease in demand is registered from that direction, the

use of millboard for automotive equipment keeps the market active, and added to this is its substitution for lumber and metal in many ways and places.

Insulation High Pressure. The status of the market in the high pressure types of insulation remains about the same as during the past year. There is a possibility of a considerable decline in orders toward the end of the year.

Insulation. Low Pressure. It seems to be a common opinion by most manufacturers of Low Pressure Insulation that decreasing activity can be looked for in this market, altho this may be offset somewhat in the second quarter by the fact that most warehouse stocks are low and normal use of Low Pressure Insulation will likely increase seasonally.

Asbestos Cement Products. The demand for asbestos sidings and wallboards continues well ahead of the supply. Production is limited by the manpower situation in most localities but general indications are that production will be as good if not better in 1944 than in 1943.

There is a steady demand for corrugated sheets, primarily for government use, with the bulk apparently going overseas.

Gradual but steady increases in manufacturing costs during the past two or three years, as against selling prices which are the same prices that were in effect early in 1940 on most products and even before that on other products, are gradually creating a difficult business situation for manufacturers who wish to maintain their market positions and to supply their customers with much needed materials but are finding it steadily less profitable and in some cases unprofitable to do so.

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Prices are reported as "steady" in all asbestos lines.

The above comments are taken from information received from men closely in touch with the various markets. We welcome comments and opinions from all our readers.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

FIGURING LENGTH OF MATERIAL IN ROLL OR COIL

Many articles come either in rolls or coils—paper, hose, belting, cables, chains, rope, wire cloth, wire, canvas, insulation, brake lining, certain types of roofing, etc., and the question often arises "How much material remains in the roll?" or "Does the original coil contain full length?"

There are a number of methods for computing number of feet of material in rolls and coils, but here is a simple one which can be used by anyone and is easy to remember.

Make the one measurement **S**, as shown in the sketch, in *inches*. Then count the number of turns. Multiply the two together and then multiply that result by 0.2618. The result is the length of the roll in *feet*. The same procedure applies to measuring a coil.

Example: If the distance **S** is 10 inches, and the number of turns is 10, the roll or coil contains 26.18 feet.

This holds true for all kinds of material. The thickness of the material or the diameter of the hose does not make any difference.

To check the rule, suppose we have only a single turn and the distance **S** is 10 inches. The coil (or roll) then is a true circle, and the distance **S** is the diameter of that circle. The length of the hose, brake lining or whatnot, of course, is equal to the diameter times 3.1416 or 31.416 inches. Dividing 31.416 by 12 gives 2.618 feet.

The rule still holds true whether the roll or coil is so tightly wound that there is no visible hole thru it, or whether it is very loosely wound.

BUILDING

January total construction contracts were below last year; private ownership work higher.

Construction contracts awarded during January totaled $159,238,000 in the 37 eastern states, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was the lowest January total since 1935; it also declined relative to the $252,223,000 recorded in the pre-

ceding month and to the $350,661,000 recorded in January 1943. The entire decrease from January of last year was in public-ownership projects, the $37,363,000 of private construction money spent during the month being 6 per cent above the corresponding figure last year.

All major categories declined from January 1943: non-residential building, off 56 per cent; residential building, off 63 per cent; and combined public works and utilities, off 41 per cent.

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Construction contracts awarded during February totaled $137,246,000. This was 65% below the corresponding month last year. Residential total for the month was $24,861,000.

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Asbestos Factbook—Much information about asbestos, in compact form—10c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification (reprint)—25c per copy, or 15c ea. in quantities of 10 or more.

Twelve Estimating Tables with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange, fitting and other areas—$1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks)—30c per copy postpaid, or 25c plus postage in quantities of ten or more.

Processing Asbestos Fibres (Reprint)—of interest to textile plant superintendents or foremen—25c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. Reprinted from Page 27, February 1944 "ASBESTOS". 20c each

Asbestos: The Magic Mineral, by Lillian Holmes Strack. Especially interesting to school children—$1.00 per copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, 30, Pa.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

I. J. Harvey, Jr., President and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, N. Y., February 20.

John H. Balch, Secretary, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago Ill. March 22.

Paul J. Charbonnet, R. J. Dorn Co., New Orleans, La., March 23.

F. V. S. Smith, Director and Secretary, Hodgson & Hodgson, Ltd., Carrington, Nottingham, England, March 29.

W. C. Bowman, District Manager, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., March 30.

Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.

G. M. Williams, President, Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn. (serving Curtiss-Wright Corporation during the war) April 6.

J. H. Kuhns, Vice Prsident, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., April 9.

J. M. Weaver, Textile Research & Development Engineer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., April 14.

Philip A. Meyer, Treasurer, Sall Mountain Co., New York City, April 16.

Congratulations and best wishes to these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

THE ARIZONA CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS COMPANY at Globe, Ariz., is undergoing a general reorganization, according to The Mining Journal published at Phoenix, Ariz. New officers are Charles E. Hunsicker, President; H. W. Huntzinger, Secretary-Treasurer; George Kohl, Superintendent; Newell Wisner, Mine Superintendent.

The Company operates the old Regal group of asbestos claims, 49 miles north of Globe, in Gila County. At present a crew of 25 men is being employed at the property and main work consists of milling to filter grade and producing Nos. 1 and 2 Crude. Plans are being made for additions to the milling plant.

"INDUSTRIAL INSULATION WITH MINERAL PRODUCTS" is the title of Information Circular 7263, recently issued by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. Its author is Dr. Oliver Bowles, Chief, Nonmetal Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines. It covers mineral wool, asbestos, basic magnesium carbonate, vermiculite, diatomite and other insulating materials. Readers may obtain a copy by request sent to the Bureau of Mines.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

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This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

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FLINTKOTE COMPANY CHANGES

Changes in the personnel of the Board of Directors of the Flintkote Company were announced on February 2nd. Newly elected directors include Clifton W. Gregg, treasurer and George P. Heppes and Stuart H. Ralph vice presidents. They have been elected to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of John R. Bird of Boston, William S. Gray, Jr., president of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. of New York and Joseph A. Thomas of Lehman Brothers, New York. Mr. Bird and Mr. Thomas are now serving in the United States armed forces.

Mr. Gregg

Mr. Heppes

Mr. Ralph

Mr. Gregg has been associated with The Flintkote Company since 1929. He was elected treasurer in 1932. A native of Beverly, Mass., he now resides in Pelham, N. Y. Mr. Gregg is a Certified Public Accountant in the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants and the National Association of Cost Accountants and is a member and a former secretary of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Heppes has been vice president in charge of manufacturing of The Flintkote Company since 1934. He joined the company in 1921 as manager of its Chicago Heights plant. He resides in Upper Montclair, N. J., and is a native of Ohio. Mr. Heppes is secretary-treasurer and director of The Tile-Tex Company of Chicago, manufacturers of asphalt floor tile.

Mr. Ralph, vice president in charge of building materials sales since 1933, has been with The Flintkote Company since 1920. He became general sales manager in 1928. Always active in construction industry affairs, Mr. Ralph is chairman of the Asphalt and Tarred Roofing Industry Advisory Committee of the OPA, president of the Insulation Board Institute, director and member of the executive committee of the Asbestos-Cement Products Association and chairman of the public relations committee of the Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau.

ADHESIVE TAPE TO SUPPORT DUCT UNTIL CEMENT SETS
SIDES, TOP AND BOTTOM MADE OF ASBESTOS CEMENT BOARD, MASONITE OR SIMILAR MATERIAL
ATLAS ADHESIVE #1770

For fabricating non-metallic air ducts, etc., from Asbestos Cement board, Transite, Masonite and similar materials

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Makers of adhesives for cork, Fiberglas, rock cork and all types of insulation

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

A. M. McCAMMON DIES

Alexander Martin McCammon, Secretary-Treasurer of Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, died very suddenly on January 30th. Mr. McCammon had attended the annual meeting of Johnson's Company a few hours before his death. He was only 48 years old.

Mr. McCammon was one of the leading citizens of Thetford Mines, where he had resided for the past seventeen years, and occupied a prominent place in its affairs. He had been interested in all wartime activities, had been a member of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross for several years, a member of the local Protestant School Board and of the Megantic County Central School Committee, a strong supporter of the church and an active member of several fraternal societies. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason. An enthusiastic golfer, he was Past President of the Thetford Mines Golf Club and a member of the Thetford Curling Club. He was a veteran of the last war, serving with the McGill Battery.

A. M. McCammon

Mr. McCammon joined the staff of Johnson's Company in 1927 as Chief Accountant, and in 1941 was promoted to the position of Secretary-Treasurer, a position which he held at the time of his death. During the seventeen years he was connected with the Asbestos Mining Industry he earned the lasting respect and confidence not only of his associates but of the Industry at large, and his death is regarded as a very great loss to the community and to the Industry.

• • • —

THE RUBEROID CO. The Board of Directors on February 29th declared a dividend of 15c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable March 20, 1944, to stockholders of record on March 10th.

THE HOMESTEAD INSULATION COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., announces the opening of their new building at 45 Granby Street, where the Company and its affiliated companies, The Hartford Cement Co., and the Windsor Cement Company, will service the heating, plumbing and industrial trade in furnishing and installing Johns-Manville Insulations.

The owners and officers of the Corporation, including its affiliated companies, are Carl W. Lemmerman, President; Calvert G. Keirstead, Treasurer; George E. Wood, Secretary; and Frederick K. Rising, Assistant Secretary.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED. Directors of Asbestos Corporation, Limited, have declared regular quarterly dividend of 25c plus the usual bonus of 10c per share, payable March 31, to record March 1st.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY INCREASES CAPITAL

In order to meet capital expenditure both incurred and projected in connection with the expansion of the Company's activities, the Board of Directors of Cape Asbestos Company, Limited of London, has decided to issue at once the balance of the Company's Authorized Capital, amounting to 22,000 Cumulative 5% Participating Preference Shares of £1 each and 22,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, according to letter sent share holders on January 10, 1944.

The new shares are offered for subscription to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on December 31st, 1943, at the price of £3 2s. 6d. per share for the Preference Shares and £2 5s. 0d. per share for every six shares of the same class held.

The Company has obtained the consent of the British Government for the raising of this Capital, such consent being necessary before any action of this sort is taken, and only given when the money is to be used for helping the war effort.

. . . —

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION (of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,) at Passaic, N. J., has just issued a new folder, detailing products manufactured by Manhattan for the mining industry. Products listed include conveyor belts, transmission belts, V-belts, trolley wire guard and various types of hose friction material and rubber lined pipe. Copy may be obtained by request to Manhattan on business letterhead. Ask for their folder called "Manhattan Rubber Products for the Coal Industry."

THE LOTZ HOME INSULATION CO., insulation engineers and contractors, are now located at 76 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn., where they have roomy and attractive offices and showrooms. Readers of "ASBESTOS" will be welcome at any time. If you are in that vicinity drop in.

THE RUBEROID CO. reported for the year 1943, net profit of $730,619, equal to $1.84 per share, after providing for all taxes and a reserve of $240,000 for wartime contingencies, but without including the postwar refund of excess profits tax. With the postwar refund of excess profits tax included, the net profit amounted to $812,519, or $2.04 per share, compared with $988,288, or $2.48 per share, in 1942.

Net sales in 1943 were $27,338,360, compared with $29,456,576 in 1942.

Working capital at the close of 1943 amounted to $8,526,406, an increase of $745,688 over 1942; current assets were 6.6 times current liabilities, and the book value of capital stock was $42.04 per share, against $41.15 at the end of 1942.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED. Annual Report for year ending December 31st, 1943 shows a net profit after charging all expenses, including taxes and depreciation, of $857,410.97, or $1.43 per share on common, compared with $919,624.00 (or $1.53 on common) in 1942.

R. W. Steele, President in his letter to Shareholders, dated January 24th, calls attention to the two principal items of cost, viz: wages and material and supplies, both of which have steadily increased during the past three years. The figures are:

	Total Wages	Material and Supplies
1941	$1,812,272	$ 900,281
1942	2,321,930	1,154,918
1943	2,552,389	1,207,602

Further demands for extensive wage increases are at present before the National Labor Board at Ottawa.

The following statement of profit and loss for 1943 will be of interest:

		Year 1943
Profit from Operations		$ 1,591,255.49
Interest on Investments		44,600.17
Miscellaneous Revenue		43,199.32
		1,679,054.98
Less Executive Salaries	$70,552.52	
Legal Fees	3,292.08	
Directors' Fees	8,180.00	
Provision for Depre.	284,619.41	
Contr. to Pension Fund	25,000.00	391,644.01
		1,287,410.97
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes		430,000.00
		857,410.97
Quarterly and Extra Dividends ($1.30 per share)		780,000.00
		77,410.97
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1942 with adjustments		712,399.81
Earned Surplus, December 31, 1943		$ 789,810.78

The letter to Shareholders further states that the mills at the King, Beaver, British Canadian and Vimy Ridge Mines were operated to capacity thruout the year. Open pit mining operations were hampered because of the many very heavy snowfalls.

At the King Mine development on the 500 and 900 foot levels consisted of 13,359 feet of drifts and raises. Ore recovery from the first block on the 900 foot level was started in December.

The stripping program at the Beaver Pit was continued and 129,309 yards of overburden were removed. A new mining area at this property was opened up where 54,906 yards of

overburden were taken off. An ore pass was raised to serve this area, a hoist house was erected and hoist installed.

At Vimy Ridge, 3,497 feet of diamond drilling was done to further delimit the ore bodies.

Stripping at the British Canadian consisted of the removal of 33,789 yards of overburden.

THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY. In its 1943 annual statement The Flintkote Company reported consolidated net income of $1,250,276.23 in 1943, compared with $1,518,154.17 adjusted for renegotiation. Consolidated net income in 1943 was equivalent to $1.51 per share of common stock, compared with $1.88 per share in 1942.

Net sales in 1943 were $30,998,160.54 compared with $31,906,952.90 in 1942 after renegotiation. Profit before Federal state and foreign taxes and provision for contingencies arising out of war conditions was $3,217,734.45 in 1943, compared with profit of $4,218,926.62 in 1942 after renegotiation. The Company has been engaged in renegotiation proceedings with representatives of the Navy Department, Price Adjustment Board with respect to the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, and a settlement has been agreed upon. The effect of this has been indicated in adjusted figures for 1942 operations.

Domestic taxes accrued on the Company's books during 1943 amounted to $2,215,457.78, equivalent to $3.10 per share of common stock. Comparable figures for 1942 (adjusted for renegotiation) were $3,084,437.32 or $4.32 per share.

Consolidated Income report follows:

	1943	1942
Net sales	$30,998,160.54	$31,906,952.90
Cost of goods sold, exclusive of depre.	22,686,282.89	22,711,390.62
Gross profit	8,311,877.65	9,195,562.28
Less:		
Selling, administrative and general exp.	4,031,253.79	4,146,548.61
Depreciation	833,326.78	685,436.73
	3,447,297.08	4,363,576.94
Plus Royalty Revenue	258,542.88	252,839.99
Net profit from operations abroad	11,365.79	24,284.39
Cash discount on purchases	89,775.54	98,198.56
Interest and dividend income	48,226.32	23,194.35
Miscellaneous	138,458.27	73,530.87
	3,993,665.88	4,835,625.10
Less Cash disc. on sales, interest, oil well drilling costs, etc.	775,931.43	616,698.48
Net income before Federal, state and foreign taxes and provisions for contingencies	3,217,734.45	4,218,926.62
Federal, state and foreign taxes	1,817,458.22	2,700,772.45
Provision for contingencies	150,000.00	
Net income transferred to earned surplus	$1,250,276.23	$1,518,154.17

1941 ASBESTOS STATISTICS RELEASED

1941 Minerals Yearbook (U. S. A.) held confidential, has just been released by the Office of War Information, and the Asbestos Chapter (prepared by Dr. Oliver Bowles and A. C. Petron of the U. S. Bureau of Mines) is now available.

This chapter gives production of asbestos in the United States in 1941 as follows:

Chrysotile	20,144 short tons
Amphibole	2,252 short tons
	22,396

Sales of domestic asbestos (including that used by producers) totaled 24,391 short tons, of which 22,439 was chrysotile and 1,952 amphibole. This was the highest total in history.

Imports of raw asbestos in 1941 totaled 419,446 short tons while 4,846 tons were exported, meaning an apparent consumption in 1941 by the United States of 438,991 short tons, valued at $18,313,193. This was also an all time high.

The Chapter gives other tables and data of interest, some of which will be published in our April number.

Copies of the Chapter may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

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UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. The Board of Directors on February 10 declared a total in dividends of $4 a share on the 8 % non-cumulative first preferred stock, $2 to be paid on March 10, 1944 to stockholders of record February 25, and $2 to be paid on June 9, 1944, to stockholders of record on May 26. These payments are to be made from net earnings of the company during the year 1943. One half of the preferred dividend for 1943 was paid during that year, $2 on September 24, and $2 on December 17, 1943.

The directors also declared a dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, from earned surplus as of December 31, 1943. This dividend is payable March 10, 1944, to stockholders of record on February 25th. The company paid a dividend of 50c a share on the common stock on December 17, 1943, from earned surplus of the company as of December 31, 1942, making a total of $1 a share paid on the common stock in 1943.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. The 52nd annual report of the Company shows consolidated net sales for 1943 of $422,271,343, which was 45% greater than the 1942 total of $290,992,037 and compared with the previous all time high of $315,345,328 in 1941. The 1943 sales do not include the substantial volume of production in plants owned by the Govern-

ment and operated by the company on a cost-plus-fixed fee basis.

Net income after provision for taxes, renegotiation and post war contingencies amounted to $14,163,554 for the year which, after allowing for $8 a share on the preferred stock, amounted to $5.09 a share on the common stock. This compared with 1942 net income of $8,381,011, or $1.82 a share on the common stock. In 1942 the company suffered was losses of $15,487,414 due chiefly to Japanese seizure of its rubber plantations.

"FUTURE MARKET FOR ROOFING AND SIDING", by L. M. Cassidy, Vice President of Johns-Manville appears in the February 1944 issue of the United Roofer (168 E. 89th St., New York City 28, N. Y.) Mr. Cassidy gives nine reasons why Johns-Manville believes prosperity will follow the War's end.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Door or Like Unit. No. 2,342,490. Granted on February 22, 1944 to Armand V. Pretot, Elberon, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application July 9, 1940. Serial No. 344,495.

A door comprising a frame, a core within said frame, said core in one area thereof comprising a solid slab including alternating relatively wide wooden strips and relatively narrow strips of a yieldable fibre board and facing panels adhesively secured to said core.

Fibro-cement Pipe. No. 2,342,801. Granted February 29, 1944, to Giovanni Guerci, Turin, Italy. Vested in Alien Property Custodian. Application February 21, 1940. Serial No. 320,199. In Luxemburg February 25, 1939.

A method of manufacturing fibro-cement pipes which comprises the steps of forming a relatively thick mass of fibrous material and cement, projecting said mass in the form of a ribbon on the inner wall of a mold by means of a nozzle performing an alternating axial movement in said mold so as to form on said wall helical superposed alternatively right-handed and left-handed layers, said mold being rotated at a relatively low speed for preventing stratification of the material, successively increasing the speed of the mold for consolidating said superposed layers by means of centrifugal force and discharging excess water from the mass radially thru holes in said wall, removing the pipe from the mold before setting of cement, supporting the inner surface of the pipe by inserting a mandrel therein and applying centripetal fluid pressure

to the upper surface of the pipe to compress the same before the setting of the cement.

Brake Lining. No. 2,342,933. Granted on February 29, 1944 to Rudolph A. Goepfrich, South Bend, Ind., assignor to Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind. Application March 21, 1940. Serial No. 325,153.

That method of making brake linings or the like comprising forming side by side two ribbons of lining material of different characteristics, joining said ribbons edge to edge to form a single strip having a width equal to the desired length of the finished brakelining and then severing lining sections transversely of the joined ribbons at intervals equal to the desired width of the finished brake lining, each section thereby being of different characteristics at its opposite ends.

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

NFC enclosed. Serial No. 461,263. For fibrous and cellulosic filtering materials for purifying liquids and oils, asbestos filtering fibres, and filter masses made of cotton and pulp. National Filter Corporation, New York City. Filed June 9, 1943. Published August 17, 1943.

Pal-O-Pak. Serial No. 456,746. For heat insulation in the form of loose fluffy comminuted fibrous cellulose which has been rendered fire, vermin and bacterial repellent. (Apparently not having asbestos content). Pal-O-Pak Insulation Co., Hartland, Wis. Filed Nov. 11, 1942. Published Sept. 14, 1943.

Abesto. Serial No. 455,763. For roofing cement. Isaac S. Purcell, doing business as Abesto Manufacturing Company, Michigan City, Ind. Filed Sept. 25, 1943. Published January 25, 1944.

Etnatex. Serial No. 458,607. For Textile Fabrics in the nature of piece goods made of "Fiberglas", Glass, Asbestos, or other synthetic yarns derived from mineral matter. The Duplan Corporation, New York City. Filed Feb. 18, 1943. Published January 25 1944.

Nemo. Serial No. 464,491. For Asbestos Cement. Smith & Kanzler Corp. Elizabeth, N. J. Published February 1, 1944.

Tuff-Tex. (2 designs). Serial Nos. 460,101 and 463,387. For floor tile composed of a plastic binder, plasticizers, asbestos fibres, and mineral pigments. The Tile-Tex Company, Chicago Heights, Ill. Published February 29, 1944.

THIS and THAT

"Keep Smiling in a Sellers' Market" is the title of an article in the February issue of the American Roofer, the author of the article being Gorden & Estes of Jones & Brown, Inc. "We believe that the time and money spent on maintaining as much as we can of peacetime service during war, is time and money well spent," says Mr. Estes.

. . . —

Five of the plants of the United States Rubber Company (those at Mishawaka, Ind.; Shelbyville, Tenn.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Des Moines, Ia., fly the Army-Navy "E" flag. Three of them, Des Moines, Mishawaka and Shelbyville have received stars for their flags. Stars are awarded to those plants which continued their excellent production records for six months after the award of the flag.

. . . —

A new type of belt hook, made of malleable iron, is announced by the Jewell Belt Hook Company, Naugatuck, Conn. Readers who have been inconvenienced by the scarcity of steel belt fastenings, may find this of interest. Write the manufacturers for their descriptive folder, which gives full information.

. . . —

The General Electric Company had 175,290 employees on its payroll on December 31st, 1943, of which 68,032, or 39%, were women. As of the same date 41,136 employees had entered the armed services.

. . . —

In New York 5,000 to 6,000 trucks are moving into the city daily with about the same number outward bound.

. . . —

The man who falls down gets up a lot quicker than the one who lies down.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of March 10, 1944

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 233.50
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 82.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 34.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 29.50

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle Stock Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 54.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		February 1944		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	37¼	39¼	37½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	21½	22⅜	21¾
Celotex (Com.)	np	11	11¾	11⅛
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	17½	20⅜	17⅝
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5½	6⅛	6⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	58¾	64⅜	64⅜
Flintkote (Com.)	np	19½	22¼	21⅜
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	105	110	108
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	84⅝	89	89
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	121 5/16	131½	121 5/16
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	28½	30	29⅝
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	26¾	29	29
Thermoid (Com.)	1	7⅝	8⅛	7⅞
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	45	47½	47½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	70⅛	73½	72½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	171½	181	176
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	40	43⅜	42½
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	132⅞	140	135

EHRET'S VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS

Standardization by EHRET packing experts has produced a line of packings that has been held to a minimum number of items consistent with service, economy and good practice. Dealers and Distributors can materially reduce inventories and, at the same time, maintain stocks to cover a broad range of service requirements.

Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

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